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Osteopathic Digest (March 1949)

Philadelphia College of Osteopathy

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THE OSTEOPATHIC DIGEST

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA

*FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY
1899-1949*

50th Anniversary
Convocation

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New Post-Graduate
Courses

•

Anniversary Message
from
Alumni President

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Pictorial Review
of 50 Years

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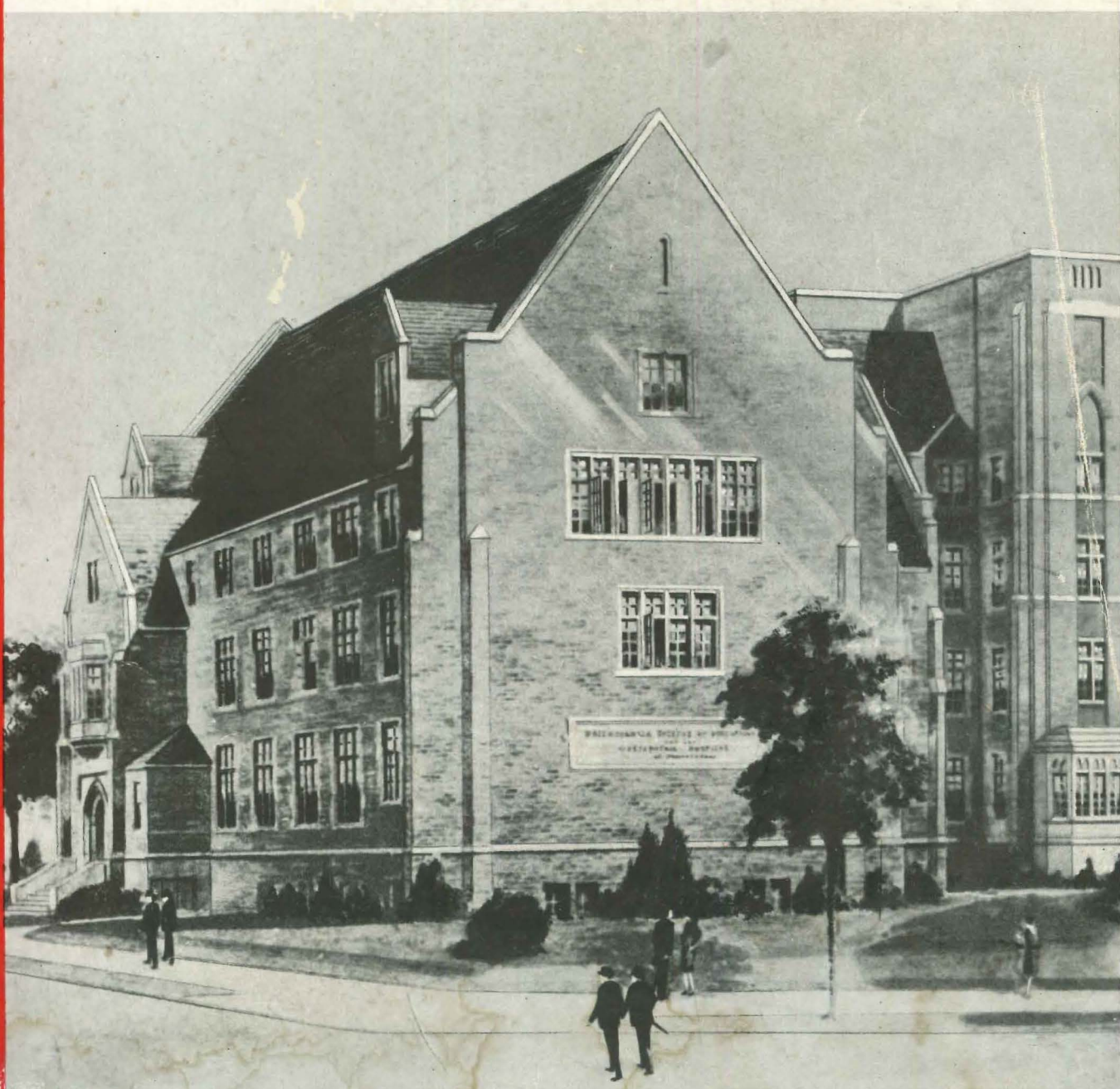
Dr. Riley's
Anniversary Address

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Cerebral Palsy
Center

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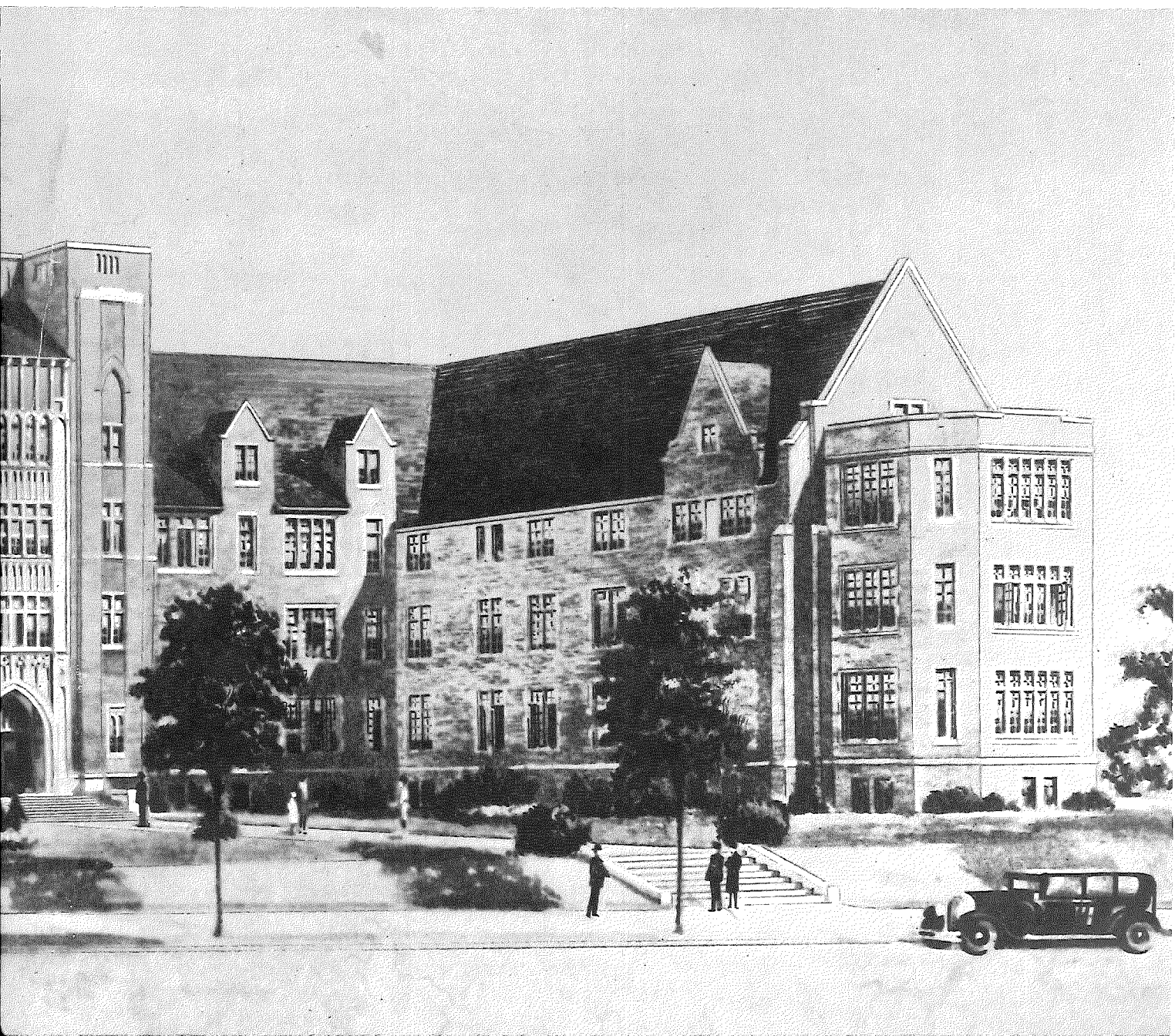
March
1949



A MONUMENT TO THE FOUNDERS ... A BEACON TO POSTERITY

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and its teaching adjunct, the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, stand as a powerful bulwark against the inroads of disease. Together they form a citadel of strength in the advancement of the Osteopathic Therapy.

Osteopathy has opened new highways in the Healing Arts—and demonstrated results the value of which cannot be gainsaid!



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VOLUME XX



NUMBER 1

OSTEOPATHIC DIGEST

Published at Intervals During the Year by the
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY
OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA
48th and Spruce Streets

The President's Page



WE LIVE in America. As Americans it is one of our many inalienable rights to criticize the method used, the

reasons given and the results obtained, by the rest of the world in the performance of its daily chores, and since the privilege is not confined to the positive we do not have to wait until something happens, for we are just as free, just as capable, of exercising the right with respect to methods not used, reasons not given and results not obtained.

During the past fifty years Osteopathy has attained professional rank and its colleges have become recognized institutions, and with these accomplishments, they being semi-public in nature, they are a fit and proper subject of criticism. The Philadelphia College particularly has been deluged with it. It comes from our own Alumni, who deplore our undoubted faults and genuinely desire to remedy them. It comes from factional groups by their denunciation in debate over Osteopathic progress. It arises from the failure to see the rise of Osteopathic institutions and to foresee their relative importance over the individual.

It comes from a desire, on the part of some, for the sensational, enlivened by keen disappointment, when nothing startling develops. It comes from those within and without our ranks, who have doubts as to our effectiveness, and those who desire to overthrow or eliminate our school of approach to the healing art. It comes from intellectual people who believe in Osteopathy, and its institutions, but who feel that our moral, spiritual, professional and institutional greatness has not yet reached its zenith.

On the whole we seem to be in a very bad way,

engaged, if anything, in plotting our own decline. Criticism is no doubt good for our professional soul if it does not discourage it entirely.

Perhaps it is time to take a look at what we have, at what we have done. Maybe this is the time to take stock. Perhaps the critic ought to look and take stock, too. The mirror in our car should by no means engage all our driving time, but there come times when we can only handle the situation ahead with safety if we know the circumstances in back.

We should perhaps admit we have not at any time or at any one spot reached the point of perfection and at the same time we should express the hope that perfection will always, in the words of immortal Browning, be beyond our grasp.

We might express the opinion that fifty years is not a very long time within which to mold a profession or to rear its institutions.

We might ask some of our older critics, if they themselves are not partly responsible for some of the conditions they deplore, of some of our newer ones whether they have not, too, in some measure been remiss; and of all of them whether or not a guided policy is not best.

We could point out that Osteopathy and its institutions have made their greatest strides in the last thirty years and that no single individual can be given credit or held responsible for it; that there are but one or two states which do not recognize our Colleges and their graduates; that the public acceptance of Osteopathy is greater than ever before.

We could mention that we have developed a financial program through the Osteopathic Foundation for the benefit of the Philadelphia College and that there are trust funds held by the Foundation for the benefit of both the College and the Hospital, totaling \$165,000 of which \$105,000 is in Endowments.

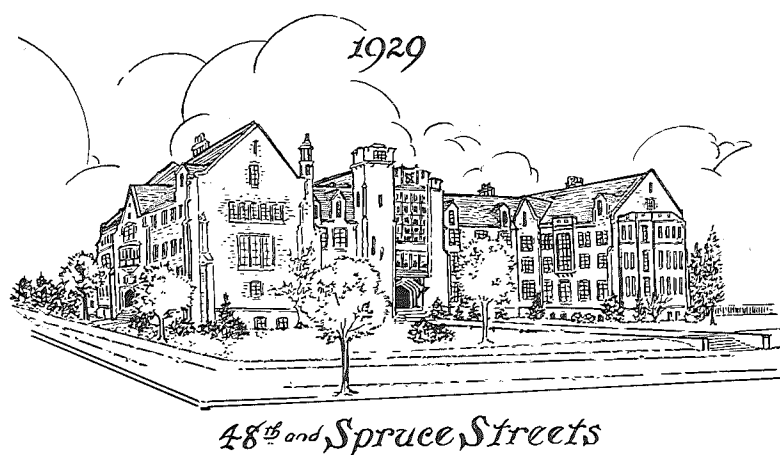
We could mention that our College is graduating more and more students every year, and that the College is each year enlarging its opportunities for graduate study, and prove it by the numbers of graduate students.

We could point out that educational processes are slow, but when purposely designed along an accepted pattern and policy, they are fairly certain; but there are those who would compromise fundamental concepts for the sake of expediency. They sometimes scoff at the tested qualities of both men and plans, they explain that these qualities were good once but not now. No doubt time has passed, and maybe we no longer need the frontiersman, but the frontier of science and a better understanding of human welfare are barely opening.

Much as we feel the lag in spots, we should not be altogether unmindful of what has been done; we should not be altogether unaware that over the years there must have been some planning and thoughtfulness on the part of individuals who applied themselves to the task. However much we may doubt the effectiveness of those leaders, our own criticism should be tempered with an endeavor to understand the problems of the past, of today, and of the future; and while we seek to be appreciative of what others are doing and have done, let us not forget the critic who has a place in our American life and does much good.

George E. Fetzworth

*A Special
Message for
Every
Alumnus!*



ANNIVERSARY AND OPPORTUNITY!

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE of OSTEOPATHY—marking the completion of half a century of progress in the field of Osteopathic Education—provides a timely and appropriate opportunity for our Alumni to demonstrate their faith in, and loyalty to, their institution by contributing to the

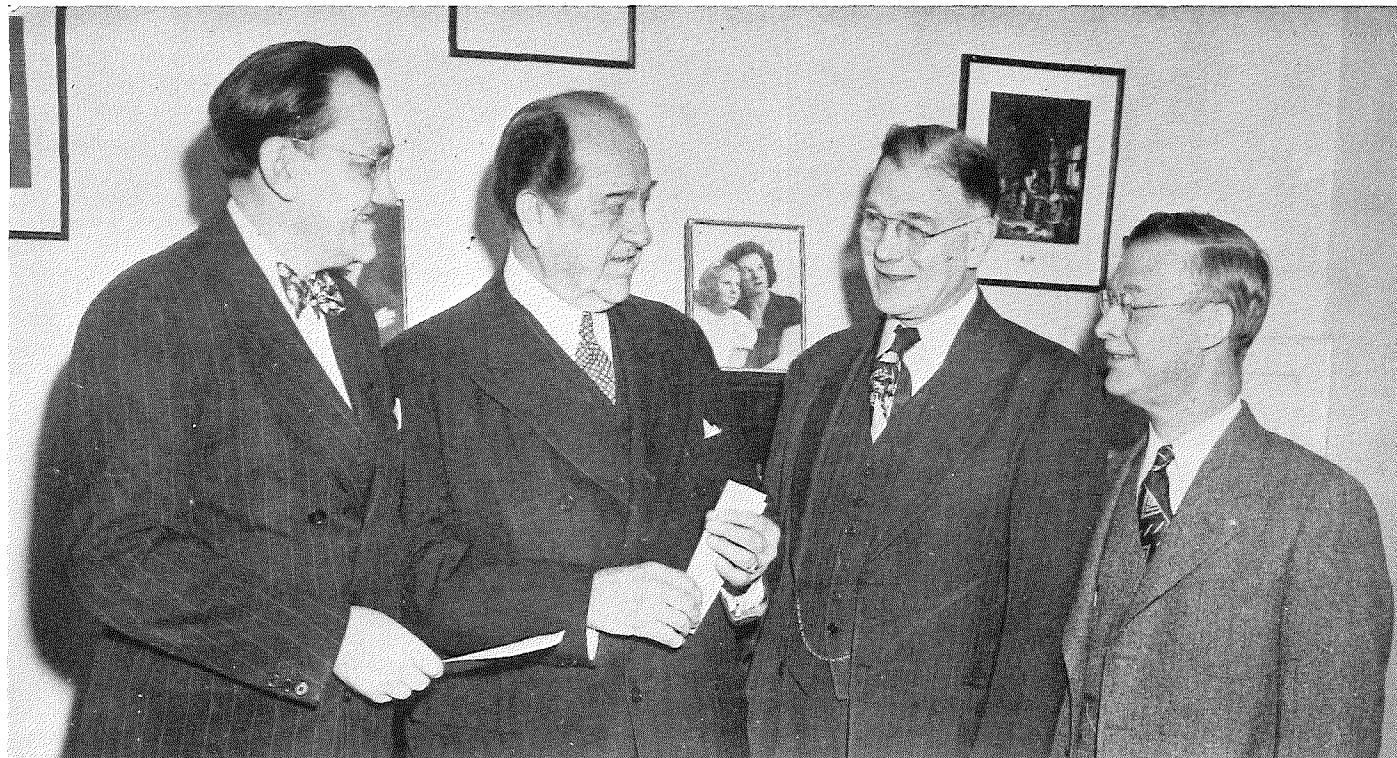
OSTEOPATHIC PROGRESS FUND

or

OSTEOPATHIC FOUNDATION OF PHILADELPHIA

in their joint program for the advancement and perpetuation of the
Osteopathic Profession.

College Celebrates Half a Century of Progress



OSTEOPATHIC LEADERS AT OBSERVANCE OF 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE

This informal picture was made in the office of the Dean prior to the opening of the 50th anniversary exercises at the College. In the picture, left to right, are: Dr. Otterbein Dressler, Dean of the College; Dr. George W. Riley, of New York, speaker of the day; George E. Letchworth, Jr., president of the board of trustees of the College, and Dr. H. Willard Sterrett, chairman of the 50th anniversary celebration.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The complete address of Dr. George W. Riley, of New York, at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College is contained in the following pages.

WITH informal, but impressive ceremonies, the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary on the morning of Monday, January 24, in the College Auditorium.

The exercises, held at a student convocation, were in keeping with the modest beginning of the College half a century ago. There was no academic procession, no donning of cap and gown, and no ostentatious display of the pride which, in the circumstances, might be regarded as justifiable, in view of the long and honorable record of the College through half a hundred challenging years.

And yet, by its very dignity and simplicity the Fiftieth Anniversary observance profoundly im-

pressed those who had the good fortune to be present. Particularly impressive was the provocative address of the speaker of the day, Dr. George W. Riley, distinguished Osteopathic physician, of New York.

George E. Letchworth, Jr., Esq., president of the Board of Trustees of the College, presided at the exercises, of which Dr. H. Willard Sterrett, dean of the teaching staff of the College, was chairman. Seated on the stage were Dr. Otterbein Dressler, Dean of the College, and a group representing faculty and alumni.

The Fiftieth Anniversary observance was concluded with a faculty dinner in the College auditorium, over which Dr. Sterrett presided. There was no set speaking program and the evening was given over to reminiscences and an entertainment.

(See pictorial section for Fiftieth Anniversary historical pictures)

50th Anniversary of the Philadelphia College

Address by

GEORGE W. RILEY, Ph.B., D.O., LL.D., D.Sc.

At 50th Anniversary Convocation, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, January 24, 1949

SIX years ago in the December *Osteopathic Magazine*, Dr. O. J. Snyder said — in his article "Why I Became an Osteopathic Physician" —

"I, like many others who chose osteopathy as a life profession, did so because of a remarkable cure accomplished by that system of therapy in a near relative of mine after eleven years of continuous experimentation by other doctors.

"In brief, a sister of mine was given normal sight after virtual blindness from what was diagnosed as 'atrophy of the optic nerve,' and a dozen 'eye specialists' had doomed her to utter darkness. An osteopathic physician determined the cause to be starvation of the nerve of vision for want of adequate blood supply.

"I was at the time a special examiner of the U. S. Pension Bureau, and promised the osteopathic physician in whose hands she was placed that if her vision was restored, which he intimated was a possibility, I would resign my Government commission and study osteopathy. In two years her sight was completely restored and today, at 74, she reads without glasses,

"Hence, my entrance upon osteopathic study. . . .

"I have now practiced osteopathy for forty-three years. If I had to live my life over again, knowing what I now know, I should want again to be an osteopathic doctor."

We are here today to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the opening of this Osteopathic College that Drs. Snyder and Mason W. Pressley founded, that is, this day is a commemorative observance of that day, of that event. There were a number of osteopathic schools and colleges in the early days of osteopathy, whose existence was of short duration. Of our present six colleges, this Philadelphia College was the fourth in order of foundation:

Kirkville, 1892; Los Angeles, 1896; Des Moines, 1898; Philadelphia, 1899; Chicago, 1902; Kansas City, 1916.

In 1928 at the Centennial Celebration of Dr. Still's birth, I recall I used the following statement: "Historians tell us that this earth has been inhabited by millions and millions of people since it has been the habitat of man. According to that same history, it is amazing how few of those millions worked and labored sufficiently well to cause those who came after them to celebrate their centennaries."

It is singularly interesting to note according to that same history that service to their fellow men was the one constant activating element in the lives of those whose centennaries have been observed.

The submerging of self; the doing of kindly deeds to others; service to one's fellow men is what the peoples of all ages and all races have most admired.

Edward Everett once said, "One of the

highest honors which can be paid to an individual, one of the most enviable tokens of the good opinion of the community in which he lives is to connect his name with some permanent material object, some beneficent institution with reference to which by word or by deed he may be thought to have deserved well of his fellow men."

And, the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes once said, "In a democracy we honor those who have rendered some outstanding service to their fellows."

How appropriately applicable those statements are on this occasion and to this event.

No public honor, compliment or reward could have given Dr. Snyder greater happiness than to have known that his founding of this osteopathic institution of fellow helpfulness is being so celebrated here today.

Now I take it, that the mission, the purpose, the aim, the goal of any college is to give to its students the Power to Become. No matter to what particular class a college may belong, that is true. The law college gives to its graduates the Power to Become the expositors and interpreters of laws. In our particular field the goal of this college is to give to you the Power to Become the preservers and restorers of health, especially along the osteopathic line. Well, what is this osteopathic line? What is this osteopathic procedure? What is osteopathy? You have been hearing about it throughout these past happy informative years of your life.

I recall in 1913 and again in 1922 I jotted down some thoughts on this very subject that I wish to reiterate today with perhaps a double emphasis upon all of them.

"According to its advocates, osteopathy is that system of the healing art which regards the structural integrity or normal adjustment of the mechanism of the body as the most important single factor in maintaining the organism in health, in contrast to the older systems of therapy which regard the chemical intake of the body as the most important factor. In other words, osteopathy is based on the recognition of the human body as a vital mechanism, a living machine which, given wholesome physical and mental environment, good food, proper exercise, pure air and pure water, will be healthy, that is, will function properly, so long as all the cells and parts of that vital mechanism are in normal adjustment.

"Osteopathy teaches that structural derangement of the body is the predisposing cause of disease. This structural derangement causes functional perversion of the vascular and nervous systems, weakens the nutritional processes and lowers the powers of the body; on the one hand, producing congestion, either general or local, active or passive; on the other, depriving tissues of an adequate blood and lymph supply. This perversion impairs the rebuilding of cells after waste due to active functioning, and retards the elimination of waste products through

faulty drainage, thus making the body unable to withstand climatic changes or unhygienic and insanitary surroundings, and offering a hospitable medium for the invasion and propagation of pathogenic germs. For example, as Dr. Still said, — 'A disturbed artery marks the beginning to the hour and minute when disease begins to sow its seeds of destruction in the human body. The rule of the artery must be absolute, universal and unobstructed, or diseases will be the result.'

"If the structural relations of the various cells, tissues and organs of this vital mechanism are in perfect harmony, and if there is an unobstructed supply of blood, lymph and nerve to all these cells and tissues, then the purposes for which these cells, tissues and organs are designed will be carried out; but, if the structure is perverted in any manner the functioning also will be perverted. Integrity of mechanical structure determines the normality of functioning. That this structural perversion is the basic cause of functional disturbances or disease is a distinctive and fundamental principle of osteopathy.

"Centuries old is the idea that man is a machine — yes, even back to Hippocrates — and that his operations are dependent upon mechanical laws; but, to Dr. A. T. Still is due the honor of recognizing the unity of the body and the law: first, that any derangement of its mechanical structure is followed by disordered functioning or disease, and second, that the vital mechanism possesses the auto-protective power to restore normality of function, without pharmaceutical, chemical, electrical or any other extraneous and artificial stimulation, as soon as complete alignment and adjustment of such derangements have been made. Or as Dr. Still stated it: 'The body itself contains within itself all the chemicals, all the medicines necessary for the cure of disease.'

"These structural derangements of the body are technically called 'lesions.'

"A lesion is defined as 'any structural perversion which by pressure (or irritation) produces or maintains functional perversion.' All the tissues of the body are subject to such perversions. They are produced by both external and internal forces. External causes are mechanical violence, such as falls, blows, strains, ill-fitting clothing and the like, and changes of temperature. Internal causes are postural influences, abuse of function, and nutritional disturbances, muscular weaknesses and imbalances.

"The more frequent, and consequently the more important, lesions are those of the bony, muscular, fascial and ligamentous tissues. Owing to their intimate mechanical relation with the nervous and vascular systems, particularly the vaso-motors which control the rate of bloodflow, these tissues along the area of the spinal column are those most subject to lesions of far-reaching influence. Clinical experience also proves that a large majority of lesions are found in the

spinal region. Hence the importance of maintaining the integrity of this area, both as a prophylactic and as a curative measure.

"As contributive factors in the etiology of disease, osteopathy recognizes germs, abuse of function, unhygienic and insanitary surroundings, climate, etc.

"*Osteopathic diagnosis has but one aim, to find the cause.* It includes the complete examination of the whole body and its excretions, especially the articulations and alignments of the vertebrae, ribs and pelvis. Symptoms are noted, and all chemical, microscopic, hygienic, sanitary, and other findings are studied to aid in determining the existing conditions of tissue, viscera and function. Of supreme importance, however, is the *physical spinal examination* to discover existing mechanical tissue lesions. In this respect osteopathy stands alone among schools of medicine.

"*Osteopathic therapeutics has but one aim, to remove the cause.* This may require the employment of one or more of many means. It may, and it usually does, consist in the specific manipulative removal of the lesion or structural perversion, by effecting tissue adjustments, which free the remedial antitoxic and auto-protective and immunity producing resources of the organism itself; or it may consist in correcting hygienic, dietetic, environmental and psychic conditions; or in the application of operative surgery for fractures, lacerations and the removal of abdominal growths or organs so diseased from lack of uncorrected primary lesions as to be dangerous to life; or it may be the administration of antidotes for poisons and other dangerous substances. In osteopathic therapeutics the fundamental principle is, 'Find the lesion, adjust it and let it alone.'

"*Osteopathic prevention or prophylaxis comprises systemic examination for incipient lesions, and their correction before function becomes disordered;* individual hygiene and right living; public education is so using the body as to avoid injury, and in sanitation.

"*Osteopathy teaches the self-sufficiency of the normal vital mechanism.* In other than normal conditions this principle powerfully manifests itself; the hypertrophy of the heart muscle in valvular insufficiency, the healing of a wound, the recovery of the body from 'light attack' diseases without any treatment, all are instances of the self-sufficiency of the body to repair pathological conditions, traumatic and otherwise. Every healed wound, every hunchback, every particle of cicatricial or scar tissue, every adhesion, shows a successful effort of nature to heal disease, and bears further witness that only the severe and persistent impairment of the mechanism made complete repair impossible. The discovery of opsonins and antibodies and their efficacy, together with that of the active principle of the thyroid and other glands forming the internal secretions, is a mark of gradual recognition and acknowledgment of this self-sufficiency when normalized and mechanically stimulated to the maximum exhibition of its reparative and auto-protective and immunity producing processes. Osteopathy aims at so normalizing and stimulating the vital mechanism that it will manufacture in the necessary abundance its normal supporting and protecting chemical compounds."

This law, health in the normal body; pathology in the abnormal body; and, a re-



SPEAKER OF THE DAY AT FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

Speaking from the rostrum in the auditorium of the College on January 24, Dr. George W. Riley, nationally-known Osteopathic physician, of New York, delivers the Fiftieth Anniversary address at the student convocation which marked the completion of half a century of service for the College.

turn to health upon the restoration to the normal from the abnormal body; together with the body's immunity producing mechanism are in brief the fundamentals of the science of osteopathy which Dr. Still announced to the world June 22, 1874. And in his own words he adds: "This body contains within itself all the chemicals, all the medicine necessary for the cure of disease and possesses a natural resistance to disease."

Well, gentlemen, that is the osteopathic line, the osteopathic procedure and that is what you have spent your tuition for, and that is what you have given years of your life for, and that is what the Old Doctor was so anxious for all of us to get and get thoroughly.

Now it was for the promulgation and practice of those principles that Dr. Still was not only ostracised by his medical brethren, but many of his intimate friends and even relatives forsook him entirely. But such is the penalty for greatness, for daring to indulge in original and at the moment unorthodox thinking. Galileo experienced it. So did Theodore Schwann, Rudolph Virchow, William Harvey, Louis Pasteur, Paul Erlich, Richard Pfeiffer and Elie Metchnikoff, William Lloyd Garrison, and even the great Lincoln.

But the fundamentals of osteopathy are not so unpopular today as they used to be, and that is especially true with those M.D.'s, and there are thousands of them, who do not belong to the petty politician class and who have their professional ears to the ground, and just note the similarity of some of their statements to my description of osteopathy that I've just given you. I quote from one:

"Man is composed of a soft alterable matter susceptible of disintegrating in a few hours. However, he lasts longer than if made of steel. Such endurance is due to a very particular mode of activity of his tissues and humors. . . . It is called adaptation. . . . It brings about automatic repair of tissue and the cure of disease. . . . Arteries and veins automatically modify their calibre. They contract or dilate under the influence of the nerves of their muscular envelope. . . . The healing of wounds depends, above all, on the efficiency of the adaptive functions. . . . Surgery is based on the existence of this phenomenon. . . . He continues:

"Microbes and viruses are to be found everywhere in the air, in water, in our food. They are always present at the surface of the skin, and of the digestive and respiratory mucosae. Nevertheless, in many people they remain inoffensive. Among human beings some are subject to diseases and others are immune. Such a state of resistance is due to the individual constitution of the tissues and humors, which oppose the penetration of pathogenic agents or destroy them when they have invaded our body. This is natural immunity. This form of immunity may preserve certain individuals from almost any disease. It is one of the most precious qualities for which man could wish. . . . In addition to an inherent resistance to maladies, there is also an Acquired resistance. . . . The organism is known to adapt itself to bacteria and viruses by the production of substances capable of directly or indirectly destroying the invaders. . . . Each individual withstands only a given number of bacteria and a given virulence of those bacteria. Beyond such number and virulence the adaptive functions

become insufficient to protect the body. Disease breaks out. It is the same with resistance to fatigue, to heat, and to cold. There is no doubt that that adaptive power, as well as other physiological activities increases with exercise. Like their activities it is perfectible."

To me that sounds very osteopathic. As you have observed, it is but the elaboration of the previously mentioned osteopathic fundamentals of Dr. Still which he announced in 1874. But this was given to the world in 1935 by whom? By Dr. Alexis Carrel in his book, "Man the Unknown." It is through the increasing of this adaptive function, that Dr. Carrel speaks of, that osteopathy by increasing the flow of the blood stream to the afflicted part, enables the body to overcome the increased number and virulence of the bacteria. Osteopathy has demonstrated by practice that it is able to help and hasten these adaptive processes to rout and cure disease. It is by normalizing, stimulating and increasing the blood and lymph flow, that osteopathy aids the afflicted body in overcoming its disease, and strengthens its natural and also acquired immunity that both Drs. Still and Carrel refer to.

And now come with me to Boston and listen to the words of a great physician, teacher, and humanitarian. I myself heard him say these words in an address on "The Intelligence of the Human Body" at the Riverside Church in New York, April 5, 1935. Listen intently to his words of wisdom:

"The intelligence of the body, as I wish to speak of it tonight, shows itself in five ways or channels which I shall call first, reserve; second, balance; third, local concentration to meet local needs; fourth, compensation, and fifth, defense.

"Of these evidences of intelligence in the human body the most remarkable are the phenomena of defense. I could spend many hours just on this one example of the intelligence of the human body. In the first place rest is defense. If you sprain your wrist it becomes swollen and stiff and thereby nature says to you, 'You better rest that wrist.'

"What we do in the treatment of an injured joint is to imitate nature and to supplement nature. What we do in all branches of medicine, so far as I know, is to imitate and supplement nature.

"Then there is the neutralization of poisons. The most familiar field of this is in the germ diseases, from which we suffer because the bacteria in our bodies have formed poisons called toxins which must be neutralized in some way by the bodies called anti-toxins, or we die. . . .

"I have spoken of this neutralization of poison of the kind produced in infectious diseases, by bacteria. But the body does this in many ways. If you take a poison which is poisonous by reason of its acidity, the body manufactures enormous quantities of alkali, far more than it was making for any other purpose, to neutralize that acid. . . . If one recovers from poisoning it is nine-tenths by reason of what the body has done by way of neutralization and one-tenth what the human being does to imitate nature and supplement this process. If you wound your finger with a splinter of wood or any other substance that is liable to be dirty, you know that there occurs the process that we call festering,

and the formation of the substance we call pus. We do not stop to think about what it means. To me it is one of the most dramatic and one of the most wonderful things that ever happens in the human body. . . .

"A great deal that I have come to know of this has come purely accidentally to me because in my teaching work it long ago became my duty to examine dead bodies of persons who had died in spite of the best we could do at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where I worked so many years. . . . It has been one of the most inspiring experiences that has ever come to me, the study of these bodies, for you see not merely the defeat that has resulted in death, but you see the whole history of that body written in its tissues and of the victories which that body has won over disease without even letting the individual know that the disease was going on. That, to me, was the most wonderful thing of all.

"Then comes the point that on the whole has impressed me most. . . . The healing power of nature, . . . which any man who faces disease as I have faced it all my life, comes more and more to honor and to wonder at."

To me that, too, sounds like osteopathy. Who said it? Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston. When? In 1935. But, Dr. Still announced those principles in 1874.

And now listen to perhaps the best educated man in the medical profession, an Ex-President of the American Medical Association, an Ex-President and Chancellor of Stanford University, an Ex-Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Hoover, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur — listen to him in his address before the 40th Annual Congress on Medical Education and Licensure, in Chicago, February 14, 1944: "As practical experience has brought about the discarding of much old therapeutics and old thinking, so must medical education discard freely in order to make room for the new.

"*Medicine based on pills and potions is becoming obsolete.* Blood plasma is now a part of our everyday language. Biologic thinking is replacing empiricism. The last war is said to have put orthopedic surgery on its feet. This war may well do the same for physical medicine. Those treatments involving the use of heat, cold, water, electricity, movement and massage have striking biologic responses, including effects on psychic reactions, more potent than many of the drugs gathered through many centuries by trial and error.

"Historical sequence is important and entertaining but ought not to lead to engorgement of the student's mind with the trash or near trash of the past."

That, too, has a tang of osteopathy in it. Well, Dr. Wilbur recently accepted the Chairmanship of the Barnard Baruch Foundation for the Study of Physical Therapy. Little by little even the medical politicians are beginning to get acquainted with osteopathic fundamentals.

You know it took a World War such as we had to enable the medical fraternity, unconsciously maybe, to accept and utilize a small but a most dramatic part of Dr. Still's simple fundamental of osteopathy. "A disturbed artery marks the beginning to an hour and a minute when disease begins to sow its seeds of destruction in the human body." I

refer to the now almost universal use of blood plasma. Wherever the world's armies are stationed, either in training camps or in jungle combat, whenever a burn or a traumatic hemorrhagic disturbance occurs, resulting in circulatory deficiency, the magic blood plasma kit is brought into use at the earliest possible moment. That "disturbed artery" must be quieted, and the loss of its blood replaced.

All honor to Dr. Stuart Mudd and his associates over here at the University of Pennsylvania for devising and perfecting the plan for its use, and to the physicians of the world for using it.

Similar illustrations of osteopathic fundamentals are given by Dr. W. B. Cannon in his book, "The Wisdom of the Human Body," in 1932, and by Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait in his book on "Body Mechanics," in 1937 in which, by the way, he gives a bibliography of 408 books and magazine articles on various phases of osteopathic fundamentals. Of course, in only an insignificant number of these is the word "osteopathy" ever mentioned. Oh, no, that would never do!

It is interesting, though, to note their frantic efforts to embody the osteopathic ideas, and yet avoid the phraseology of and the word "osteopathy." Since the first of such articles on osteopathic fundamentals by a medical man, that of this same Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait that appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal in 1905, there have appeared some 4,000 books and magazine articles by medical men on various phases of osteopathic fundamentals. We heartily congratulate them on their open-minded investigations and their conscientiously expressed convictions and conclusions. It, indeed, is a far cry from bleeding George Washington four times in his fatal illness of pneumonia, to Dr. Still's fundamentals of osteopathy, and their confirmation by the very eminent M.D.'s whose lucid statements I have just quoted to you. In this connection, it is interesting to note there appeared in the May, 1941, issue of Physical Culture an article with a very suggestive and significant title "Is Orthodox Medicine Adopting Osteopathy?"

Well, it is the health of this human body, of which you in these years are in this college, acquiring the Power to Become the preserver and restorer, by walking in Dr. Still's Professional Footsteps.

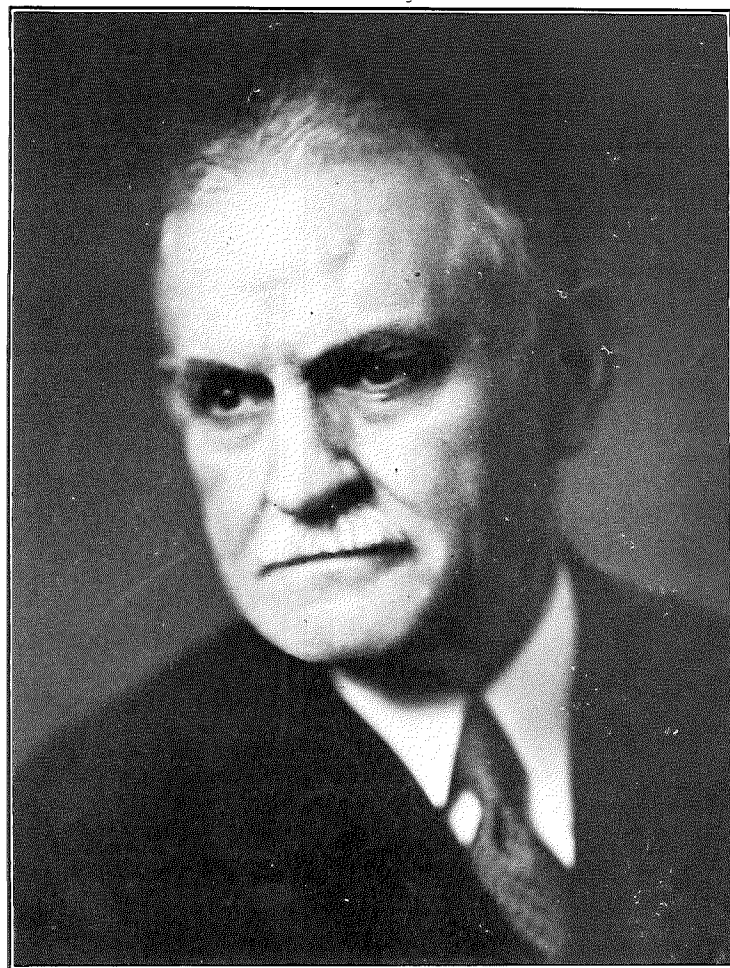
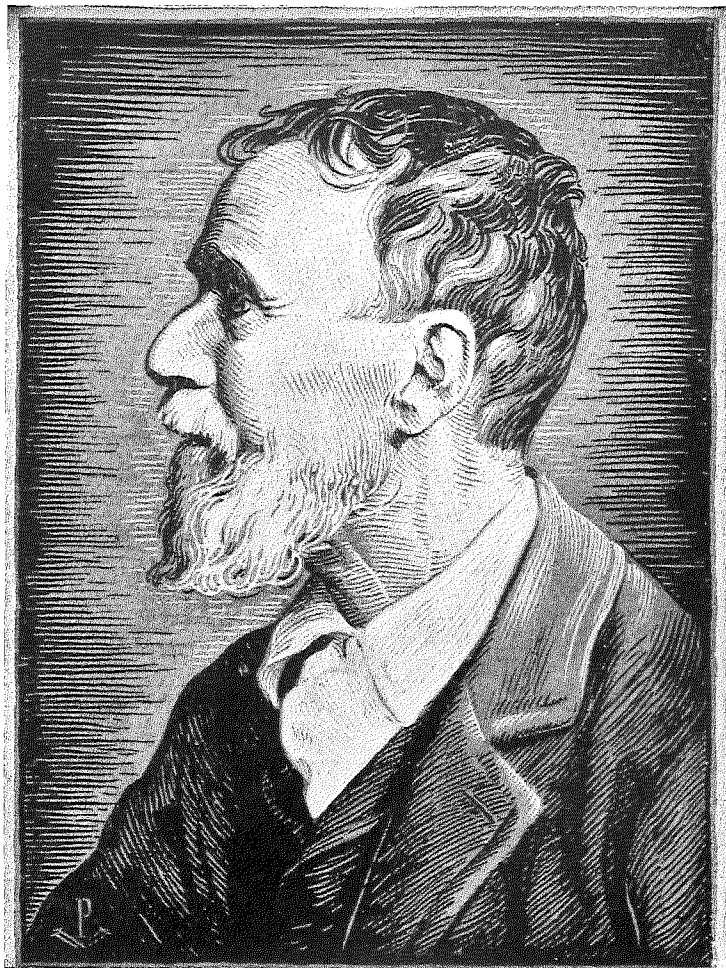
Now I do not, nor I never have objected to the study of the nature of drugs and their action upon the human body. No, I don't object to the teaching of materia medica, and especially, as comparative therapeutics. What I do object to is some of our graduates sliding into the habit of making drugs the principal therapeutic agents, and osteopathic therapeutics an adjunct. I am for the reversal of this order.

In fact, as our profession takes over more and more of public professional duties, our colleges must of necessity devote more time and attention to the demands of what may be termed legal medicine. But, in doing that, if we and our colleges and practitioners are to be true to our profession, we cannot, we must not neglect or slight those fundamentals that make us a distinct profession.

It was Emerson, was it not, who said, "Men are what their Mothers make them?"

(Continued on Page 11)

Pictorial Review of Half a Century



Upper Left: Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, Founder of Osteopathy.

Upper Right: Dr. O. J. Snyder, Founder of Philadelphia College.

Lower Left: George E. Letchworth, Jr., President of Board of Trustees.

Lower Right: 19th and Spring Garden Streets.

Milestones and Personalities In



See if you can identify any of your old classmates in this picture, taken at the College in the "Roaring Twenties"

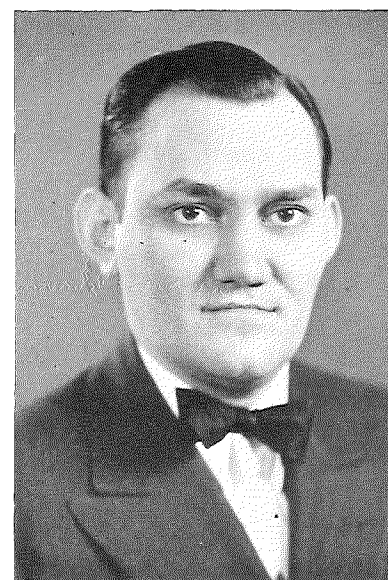
Deans Who Piloted College Through Critical Years



A. M. FLACK, SR.
Dean Prior to 1924

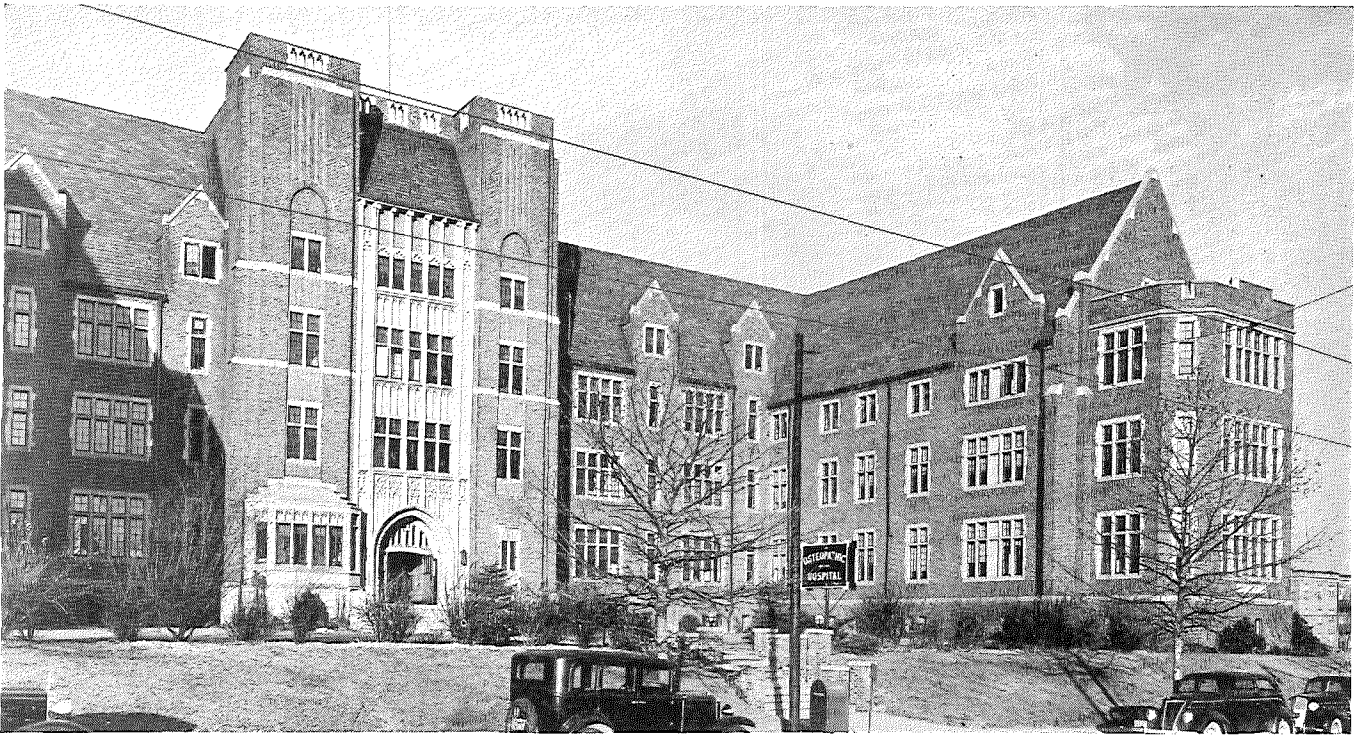


EDGAR O. HOLDEN, 1924-1944

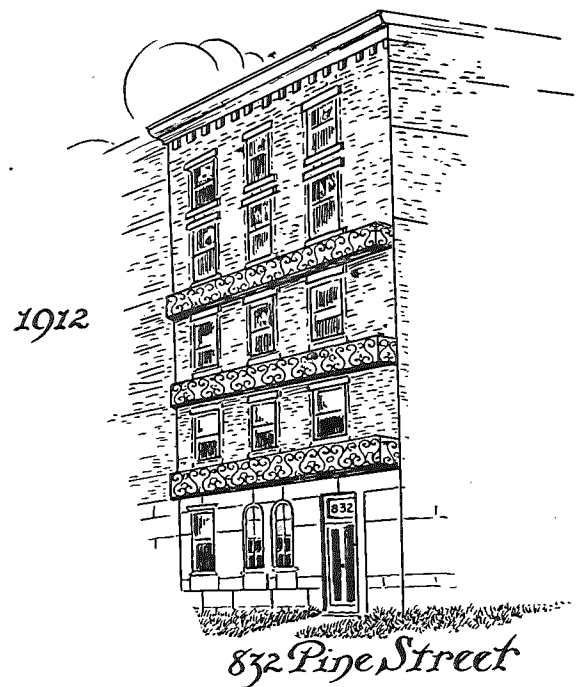
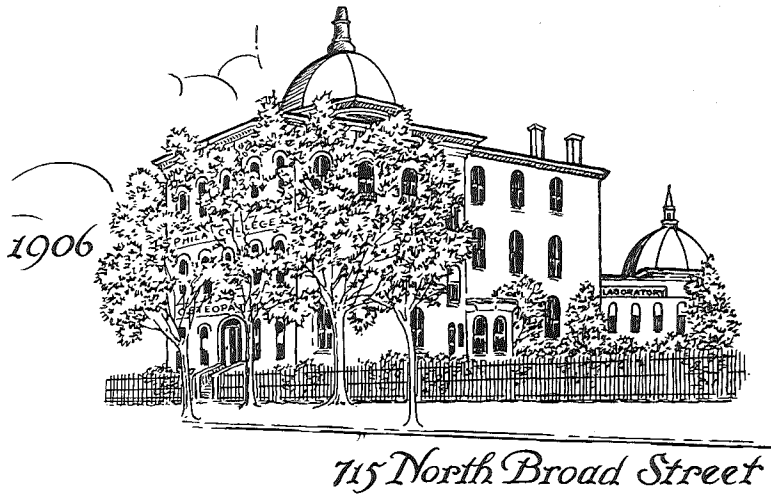


OTTERBEIN DRESSLER
Present Dean

50 Years of College Progress



Present College and Hospital Buildings at 48th and Spruce Streets



Progress Justifies Faith of Founders



The College As It Looked at 33rd and Arch Streets



When the College moved to 19th and Spring Garden Streets the hospital was temporarily quartered at 1725 Spring Garden Street where it remained until completion of this fine building on the 19th Street site in 1918.

Dr. Rileys' Address

(Continued from Page 6)

Well, that principle is equally applicable to our osteopathic physicians.

They are what our colleges make them. They are what their Alma Mothers make them. If our colleges stress the fundamentals of osteopathy in their curricula, their graduates will go forth consumed with those principles, exemplars of those principles through their whole careers. If the heads of our colleges insist that the young man or woman, who goes there for an osteopathic education, gets osteopathy in every class he or she attends, if the colleges insist that the young man or woman gets a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of that science they will prove an honor to their Alma Maters. They should give us, thoroughly, that which we are supposed to stand for, and then conversely our Alma Maters will be proud of us, or shame-faced about us graduates, just in proportion to the way we live up to their standard of teaching, to the standard they set for us.

I pity the graduate who got only a smattering of what it is all about, who was more impressed with the theory and efficacy of drugs from his course on Comparative Therapeutics, than he was by the supposed backbone of his whole college course, viz.: the fundamentals of osteopathy. For some reason or other these fundamentals didn't get hold of that unfortunate graduate. He may have gotten hold of a little osteopathy, but, **OSTEOPATHY DIDN'T GET HOLD OF HIM**, and to that extent his Alma Mater failed to do its duty by that graduate. The "Old Doctor's" life battle made no impression on him.

Now, we osteopathic physicians, have a great tradition back of us. One of which we may be justly proud. Two fundamentals make up our great tradition: "The osteopathic lesion," and "The body itself contains within itself all the chemicals, all the medicines necessary for the cure of disease." These are the two bedrock principles of our whole professional existence, and the moment they are lost sight of, that moment the disintegration of the osteopathic profession begins. This being the head of an osteopathic college and a member of its faculty is, therefore, a real serious business and a responsible job.

Never lose sight of the fact that the fundamentals of that tradition are what keep the signs on those 11,270 osteopathic offices throughout the world. In your mind's eye, stand with me any day, and watch that constant stream of people throughout the world, wending its way to these offices. Why are they going there? They are obeying the drawing power of our great tradition. They are not seeking drugs or concoctions for their ills, their pains and aches. If they were seeking these, they would pass us by, and go to those who make a specialty of drugs. No, No! They know our tradition better than some of us know it. They know what they want. They are sick and tired of drug therapy, as was Dr. Snyder's sister, and want the corrective therapeutics, that enables their bodies to respond and react to nature's laws. Once they have become familiar with that tradition, they are not to be fooled. Their keen judgment tells them very quickly

whether we are what we are holding ourselves out to be, osteopathic physicians or what have you. I know our great tradition is high and hard to live up to. But do you know of any great tradition anywhere that is not high and difficult? Do you think it was an easy thing for Dr. Still to live up to those fundamentals, that go to make up our inheritance, our great tradition? If you do, you are not familiar with his life's work. The fact that it is difficult, is an indication of its great worth. Our patients soon take our measure, and in taking our individual measure, they take also the measure of our Alma Maters, regardless of whether or not they ever heard us make mention of our Alma Maters.

And that again brings up the question, "Have the fundamentals of osteopathy, enunciated by Dr. Still, made any impression on the scientific world, outside of the osteopathic profession?" In reply to this question, may I read, and while I read, will those doubting Thomases and those unfortunates beset with inferiority complex, should there be any of you here, will you listen, while I read. I quote:

"To me it seems that out of the mists there has gradually become clear a guiding light which today is leading you hopefully to yet higher achievements — I refer to the knowledge of the natural immunity of the body to disease. Of all the discoveries made, which gave us the science of immunology, there were none more important for our future progress than that of the nature of the reaction of the human body to the invading germ.

"In 1887, Metchnikoff was able to demonstrate the germicidal action of the leucocytic cells of the body; then followed, in 1888, the discovery, first of the toxin produced by the bacillus of diphtheria, and shortly afterwards of the antitoxin produced by the cells of the body in self-defense.

"Thus gradually has been revealed the picture of the human body as a natural fortress of health, endowed with natural defenses against attack, and having also within its ramparts a chemical factory capable of turning out on demand antibodies of great variety, each of them definitely antagonistic to the toxin of the germ and capable of neutralizing its toxic properties.

"Further, these natural defenses or 'resistances' are found to vary greatly in different individuals, and, indeed, to vary from time to time in the same individual according to his general state of health, and the favorable or unfavorable conditions of his life and environment."

My friends, does that sound at all familiar? Have you ever read or heard anything of which it reminds you? It seems to call up thoughts of the "Old Doctor," doesn't it? Yes, those words sound somewhat like Dr. Still's, but they are not his. Dr. Still passed thirty-one years ago. That quotation was from the Inaugural address of Dr. Stanley H. Badock, Pro-Chancellor and Treasurer of the University of Bristol, England, at the opening of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Health Congress, at Bristol, England, July 9th, 1934 — seventeen years after Dr. Still's death. . . .

Thus we see this picture of natural immunity drawn by Dr. Badock fourteen years ago as having been started by Metchnikoff in

1887, was anticipated by Dr. Still in his announcement of his theory of disease in 1874, thirteen years prior to Metchnikoff's demonstration of the germicidal action of the leucocytic cells of the body. In 1918, shortly after Dr. Still's death, in his monograph, "A. T. Still, Founder of Osteopathy," the late M. A. Lane, Professor of Pathology, in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, drew a much more comprehensive and dramatic picture of the growth and development of the theory and principles of the natural immunity of the body than did Dr. Badock in his address, and further showed that Dr. Still was the first one to suggest the theory of natural immunity. And again to show how prophetically Dr. Still anticipated this scientific acknowledgment of his theory, as depicted by Dr. Badock, and Professor Lane, I again quote from Dr. Still's Autobiography, written and published in Kirksville, Mo., in 1897. He says, on page 349:

"I came here tonight to tell you that the science of osteopathy, as little as is known of it now, bids fair in a very few years to penetrate the minds of the philosophers of the whole earth, whether they speak English or not. Today it is known not only by the English nations of the world, but it is known in Germany, it is known in France." That was his prophecy in 1897.

In 1905, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Goldthwaite and Osgood acknowledged the correctness of the osteopathic theory of the sacroiliac lesion, but gave no credit to Dr. Still for having discovered it, although Dr. Still had been correcting it for many years before; nor did they give any credit to Dr. Gilman A. Wheeler, of Boston, for having called it to their attention, by demonstrating its correction on one of their own patients. I have Dr. Wheeler's letter describing the case and his connection therewith, that brought about their investigation of the sacroiliac lesion and their writing the above article.

Practice osteopathy seven days a week is the rule to follow. That is what the "Old Doctor" did. That is what in those early days of osteopathy in Kirksville brought those thousands of patients there from all parts of the country to get relief from their ills. The dedication of ourselves to osteopathic therapy and not to drug therapy is the object and purpose of this celebration!

And may that dedication of ourselves have the same devotion as the great Lincoln when he said: "It is for us the living to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have so nobly advanced." And when we are so dedicated, may each and every one of us who has gone or may go forth from those doors of our Alma Maters ever and always be able to say in the words of St. Paul at the close of his ministry: "I have kept the faith."

DATE TO REMEMBER

June 22, 1949, will be the 75th anniversary of the announcement of Osteopathic principles by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

College Announces New Graduate Courses

CONSISTENT with its policy of supplying the educational needs of the profession, the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy has announced full-time courses in Osteopathic Medicine, Physical Diagnosis, Cardiovascular Diseases, and An Intensive Review Course. These will be given in that order, during thirteen weeks, starting on April 4, 1949, and extending through July 1. In all, these schedules will comprise about 500 hours, most of which can be offered for credit toward certification. Every sub-division is suitable for the general practitioner who wishes to be brought up-to-date. All of them are meticulously planned for the graduate: they are in no way modifications of an undergraduate curriculum.

The course in Osteopathic Medicine has been divided into four parts, each to be given for one week. Each part will be devoted to a segment of the whole field. The first week's curriculum will include discussion of alkalosis and acidosis, the care of vagotomy and gastrectomy cases, diseases of the biliary passages, and peptic ulcer, by Dr. Ralph E. Everal, of Detroit, Mich., in addition to the work of the resident faculty. Diseases of Digestion, Nutrition, Metabolism and Internal Secretion provide the subjects for lectures, demonstrations and clinics, during this opening week.

The general arrangement of the second week is like that of the first. Emphasis will be placed upon laboratory evaluations, visceral biopsy, and the other new features in the consideration of Diseases of the Kidney and Liver, Constitutional Diseases, Arthritis, Cancer and Psychosomatic Syncromes. A review of the new treatments of inoperable cancer, will be given in one of the clinics. Much of the work covered during this second week is new: all of it is important to the progressive practitioner.

A local hematologist, one of last year's most popular teachers, will again feature this year's course. He will give four hours of unpublished data on blood diseases, based upon one of the world's broadest experiences in this field. It will be a part of the third week of Osteopathic Medicine. Bone marrow studies and other new features of blood dis-

orders, will be stressed and time will be given to the present day evaluation of the sulfas, penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, and other antibiotics, from the osteopathic viewpoint. Basic information and up-to-date material relating to diabetes and allergy will complete this very full third week.

Of all of last year's offerings, Part IV of Osteopathic Medicine was the most popular. Hence, there will be very little change in this year's arrangement. Dr. Charles M. Worrell, president of the American College of Osteopathic Internists, and a visiting lecturer from New York City, will supplement the local staff. More time will be devoted to the Peripheral Vascular part of the fourth week, than was given last year. The lecturer from New York is an expert in this field and he will provide four interesting hours of instruction and his own motion pictures. As before, the radiographic phases of the subjects will be given in the thorough manner that appealed so much to every registrant in every course last year. Diseases of the Heart and of the Lungs comprise a large share of every general osteopathic physician's practice. There are significant and interest-provoking advances in these fields, each year. This final week of Osteopathic Medicine has been devised to carefully analyze the new things as they apply to the established factors in these branches.

As a matter of fact, there is something for every osteopathic physician in one or several of the courses offered this Spring. No matter how broad or how limited his field of practice might be, every doctor needs to sharpen his perspective of the whole of practice, from time to time. This is an era of unprecedented development in the art of diagnosing and treating the sick. Intellectual integrity and basic honesty demand that every healer "refresh" his knowledge and fortify it with the important new discoveries that are saving lives.

The month of Osteopathic Medicine offers much of the material that is new and projects it in a direct, abstractive way. Clinics, slides and motion pictures illustrate all parts. The local faculty and its osteopathic adjuncts, are composed of certified

specialists, each in his own field of endeavor. The lecturer in chemistry, who will bring every one up-to-date with surprising new data, on hormones, vitamins, antivitamin, etc., is a professor at a local university, and a consultant for one of the large, well-known drug companies. The other guests have reached the same level of special educational attainment, so each one has specific knowledge to impart. It is our aim to bring the text books to life, in the aura of practical experience. This is what the profession has requested!

In June, from the 20th until July 1st, an Intensive Review Course will be given. This offering will be much like its numerous predecessors of the last 15 years, at P. C. O. It will provide an over-all survey of all branches of practice. Cancer, syphilis, heart disease, as well as the arthritides and blood diseases and nutrition will be summarized. New treatment, advances in surgery and helpful new methods in obstetrics will be discussed and demonstrated. Of particular interest to the osteopathic physician who treats patients chiefly by manipulative means, will be the numerous hours devoted to the demonstration of well-tested techniques and to the frank analysis of the practical value of the new methods of mechanical treatment.

The Intensive Review Course will be interesting to every physician, surgeon, or obstetrician, for it will provide the necessary small but "meaty" helpings from all parts of practice. The course has been devised primarily, for the general practitioner, in order that he might better separate the "wheat from the chaff," when he gives over his few and precious hours to study of the now overwhelming literature. Every clinical department head of the college faculty is helping to plan the important fortnight of the Intensive Review Course. All shades of opinion will be given in a brief fashion: every topic will be carefully selected for its practical significance to the average doctor. Brevity will allow for diversification of opinion in each subject undertaken.

All of the other courses are planned for the physician with special interests. They form part of what is being plotted for a full year of graduate training in osteopathic

medicine. Last year, two courses in cardiology were given and both of them were oversubscribed. This year these courses will be given, in much the same manner, with emphasis upon small group instruction by qualified cardiologists. We have added three related courses to the 1949 schedule, Pediatrics Cardiology, Electrocardiography, and Physical Diagnosis.

Cardiac diagnosis in children is vastly different from that of adults. Every experienced pediatricist and every experienced cardiologist has learned this from practice, one with the other. Electrocardiographic interpretation and the recent developments in heart surgery of children, are special considerations which warrant separate and intensive study. In the course in Pediatrics Cardiology, the regular faculties of cardiology and pediatrics have been joined, to provide a very complete curriculum, appropriate for anyone interested in heart disease or in children. A guest lecturer from New York will take up the electrocardiography of children and give an unpublished report of ten years' experience in this field. Effort is being made to secure a heart surgeon (and there are only a few of them), to help in giving a complete analysis of treatment of children with heart disease.

Like Electrocardiography, the course in Pediatrics Cardiology will be cancelled if an insufficient number registers for it. We would encourage prompt application in order that we might complete the arrangements for these two courses. They will not be given if the minimum class is unsigned by March 1st, 1949.

In fact, we hope all those who decide upon any of the graduate courses, will register early. Planning for lecture rooms, demonstrations, clinics, motion pictures, and even faculty assignments, depend upon the number of tuitions that have been part paid. All courses must be self-sustaining or they will be withdrawn. Early applications are the critical necessities in this decision, one way or the other.

The "limited enrollment" courses, Physical Diagnosis, Cardiovascular Diseases, Cardiovascular Diseases (Laboratory and Clinical), were more than half filled, two weeks after they were announced. They were filled early, last year, and we predict that they will be oversubscribed again, in 1949. On this basis, a fine schedule of lectures and demonstrations by an adjunct faculty has already been arranged. Dr. Frank R.

On the Firing Line!

BERYL E. ARBUCKLE, D. O.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fifteenth of a series of thumb-nail sketches of P.C.O. alumni who are carrying the torch of Osteopathy and for the Philadelphia College—men and women out in the field whose everyday lives have no glamorous side, but whose devotion and fidelity to duty make them a credit to their profession and to the college they represent.

SINCE 1943 full effort has been devoted to the care of the handicapped and research work along cranial lines for the prevention of development of cranial birth injuries, and the alleviation of manifestations of the many sequellae of such injuries.

Outstanding along these lines has been the work of Dr. BERYL E.



Dr. Beryl Arbuckle

ARBUCKLE, and for the enviable record she has attained in this field Dr. Arbuckle has been cited as the Alumna of the Month for the current issue of *OSTEOPATHIC DIGEST*. Through the medium of the *DIGEST*, her colleagues at P. C. O., as well as her many friends among the Alumni, salute this pioneering woman Osteopathic Physician.

Under Dr. Arbuckle's supervision, various phases of these cranial projects are being carried out in the Hospital Nursery, in an active Cranial Clinic, in private practice, and in the Anatomical Laboratory. Great help, and much correlation, have been given by the members of the Departments of Obstetrics and Pathology.

"The success achieved by Osteopathic cranial treatment in cases hitherto deemed hopeless," says Dr. Arbuckle, "is a constant incentive to further continued effort."

Dr. Arbuckle received her pre-medical training at the University of Natal in South Africa, during which time the incident of Osteopathic help to a severely-crippled child turned her steps to America for the study of Osteopathy in 1924.

Dr. Arbuckle was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy in 1928, and began the study of the Osteopathic cranial concept with Dr. W. Sutherland in 1943. Up until that time she had been active in the Department of Pediatrics. She was president of the American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians in 1947-48. Her office is at 920 N. 63rd street, Philadelphia 31, Pa.

The *DIGEST* wishes every measure of success to Dr. Arbuckle in the highly-important field of research upon which she has embarked.

Spencer, of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Earl E. Congdon, of Flint (Mich.), Osteopathic Hospital, and Dr. H. Earle Beasley, of Boston, Mass., join Dr. Charles M. Worrell on the guest faculty.

We accept only the maximum number announced in the "limited enrollment" courses: the study plan allows for no "extras." We have an irreducible minimum in all of the other courses.

RALPH L. FISCHER,
D.O., M.Sc. (Ost.),
Director of Courses.

Honor for Dean

Dr. Otterbein Dressler, Dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, has been named an adviser to General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service.

Dr. Dressler will serve as a member of a five-man Healing Arts Educational Advisory Committee. As such he will represent the American Osteopathic Association.

Osteopathic Center For Cerebral Palsy

HISTORY was made on January 20, 1949, when we opened an OSTEOPATHIC CENTER FOR CEREBRAL PALSY. History was made in several important ways. First, we believe this is the first OSTEOPATHIC CENTER specifically for CEREBRAL PALSY and there are something like 400,000 such cases in America.

For the most, much as we are loath to admit it, these are unwanted cases; unwanted by society and physicians as well. Secondly, history was made because this points the way to the future development in the teaching of the Healing Arts. With the rapid development in socialized medicine the day of the free clinic for teaching is passing.

We must extend ourselves to formulate a scheme of teaching by private and part pay centers. This OSTEOPATHIC CENTER FOR

CEREBRAL PALSY is not a free clinic, the patient is expected to pay. The fees are \$5.00 for examinations and classification, \$3.00 for each subsequent visit. Consultation fees, laboratory fees, etc., are additional. Funds are being sought to finance patients who are unable to pay.

THE OSTEOPATHIC CENTER FOR CEREBRAL PALSY will, for the present, be housed in the Outpatient Clinic of the College and is under the direct supervision of Dr. Beryl Arbuckle. Dr. Arbuckle has shown remarkable results in the handling of such cases. Mr. W. J. H. Lloyd is serving as an advisor upon the sociological and financial phases of the project.

The physicians are invited to refer cases of cerebral palsy to the CENTER if they choose and every effort will be made to keep them informed of the progress of their cases.

Hospital Appointments

George E. Letchworth, Jr., president of the Board of Directors of the Osteopathic Hospital, has announced the recent appointment of Miss Jean M. Hall as Acting Superintendent of the Hospital.

Miss Hall had been serving as Office Manager at the institution since last July. She came to the Osteopathic Hospital from the Pottsville Hospital, where for the last ten years she was purchasing agent and housekeeper.

Prior to that time Miss Hall was superintendent of the Locust Mountain Hospital at Shenandoah, Pa., and before that, office manager, covering a period of ten years in both capacities.

Miss Hall, who is a native of Blossburg, Tioga County, is a graduate of State Teachers College, Mansfield.

Another recent appointment on the Osteopathic Hospital staff was that of Miss Esther Lois Shipe as Director of Nursing.

Prior to her appointment, Miss Shipe served as science instructor for one month. She received her B.S. in Nursing Education and her hospital training at the University of Pennsylvania, and has completed additional work toward her Master's degree.

Miss Shipe, who is a native of Somerset, Pa., has had considerable experience in the administrative field.

HOSPITAL NOTES

The Junior Aid of the Hospital made a gift of three Frigidaires for use in each of the three Floor Diet Kitchens. The Board of Directors and personnel are very appreciative of this gift as it is an improvement that has been greatly needed.

On their way to Pottstown, Pa., to spend Christmas with their daughter, J. Wesley Scott, D.O., and his wife, Katherine Scott, D.O., of Columbus, Ohio, stopped in Philadelphia long enough to visit the Hospital. They had long been interested in the activities of the College and Hospital but this was their first opportunity to visit us. Dr. Paul Young, Chief Resident, conducted them through the building and they met several members of the Staff.

Dr. Paul Young was appointed Chief Resident, January 1, replacing Dr. Harry E. Binder, who completed his duties on that date.

The Junior Aid recently donated to the Hospital a new and modern operating table.

Another recent gift to the Hospital was a convalescent walker, from Dr. Walter Hamilton, of Roselle Park, N. J.

OSTEOPATHIC MEETINGS

The American Osteopathic Society of Proctology, under the leadership of Dr. J. Joseph Cronin, of Boston, will hold its 23rd ANNUAL CONVENTION at the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, during April 11, 12 and 13, 1949.

Dr. John Spencer, of St. Joseph, Missouri, announces that the morning sessions will feature a well-balanced schedule of lectures and surgical motion pictures. Clinical sessions will be held afternoons at the new Bay View Hospital.

Those planning to attend should make reservations at the Cleveland Hotel immediately after March 1st, is the advice of Dr. Randall O. Buck, of Cleveland, Local Arrangements Chairman. Wives of attending physicians will be offered an interesting series of activities by Mrs. Buck and her committee.

These conventions are actually concentrated courses in Post-Graduate Proctology. Non-members may attend by the payment of a \$35.00 registration fee.

Physicians' Club

The Osteopathic Physicians' Club held a Dinner Meeting at the Hotel Sylvania on Sunday, December 12. Dr. Elisha Kirk, president of the organization, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Joseph M. Bransky, Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics, who spoke on problems of drug addiction and the detection of drug addicts.

The Club held a dinner meeting at the Sylvania Hotel on Sunday, January 16. Dr. Otterbein Dressler was the speaker for the evening and his subject was "Osteopathy — Where Is It Going?" The meeting was well attended and everyone was favorably impressed with Dr. Dressler's message.

Hospital Weddings

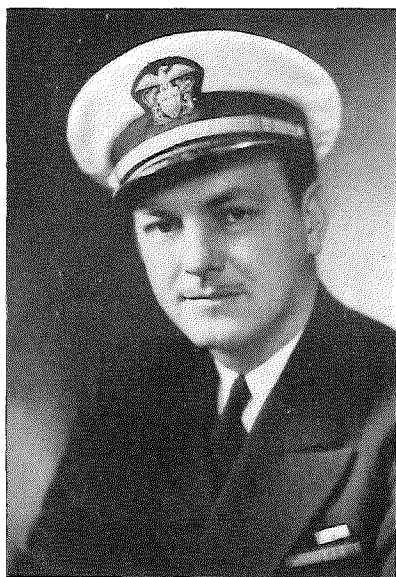
Cupid has been busy at the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia.

Among recent marriages was that of Miss Geraldine Rafferty, head nurse in the Hospital Nursery, to Dr. Morton Terry, who recently completed his residency at the Hospital. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. The couple plan to live in Florida.

Another recent wedding was that of Miss Margaret Jones, a recent graduate of the Nursing School, to William Hudson, a business man.

A 50th Anniversary Message From The Alumni Association

IN THE fifty years that P. C. O. has been in existence, over 1800 Osteopathic physicians have been sent out to serve the public in all parts of the world. The manner in which they have done this may well be judged in terms of the progress that has been made by Osteopathy. Fifty years ago Osteopathy was a very young profession, with practically no recognition from a State or Federal level. Today, it is practically universally accepted, and its practitioners, representing every phase of the basic healing arts and its specialties, are successfully ministering, not only throughout the United States, but also in many far-flung corners of the world. This, fellow alumni, is a tribute to our college.



J. C. SNYDER, D.O.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, it must be realized, has had an unusually difficult "road to hoe." Some of the reasons for this I would like to enumerate:

1. As a school representing a minority group, we have not had the social prestige of many of the schools of the older profession.
2. Because of our youth, the numbers and calibre of our respective students have not always been as favorable as in the older schools.
3. Due to the prominence of the medical group, financial assistance has not been as readily available.
4. The very fact that the Osteopathic profession is made up of free-thinking men and women, who do not "flow with the tide," makes our group harder to operate as a unit and to be more or less regimented into a solid front. This particular characteristic has posed a terrific problem to those who have worked towards strong Osteopathic organization.

In spite of all of the above mentioned problems, and many more too numerous to mention, your college is a going institution,

which is turning out men and women who are almost invariably a credit to their community and the profession which they represent.

We are all prone to criticise the calibre of our school's teaching, and this may be good, in order to show that we are interested in the calibre of our graduates. However, let us be sure that our criticism is always constructive; that we are sure of that which we criticise; and lastly, but most important, that our criticism is for the good of P. C. O. and Osteopathy, and that more good than harm will be the result.

Your Alumni Association is, and should be, the medium through which your criticisms should be conveyed. Likewise, it should be the medium through which you contribute your support. Too small a percentage of our graduates are active members of the alumni. Too many men seem content "to gripe from without." Such a situation can never solve our problems.

This, the Fiftieth Anniversary of our founding, seems a good time for us to take a little time off and take stock of our feelings and actions toward the school which has given us our means of livelihood. We practice as Osteopathic physicians, and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is the hearthstone of our profession in the East. Let us stop and realize just what effect any criticism we may level, or support we may offer, will have on the ultimate position of our Alma Mater.

Let us use this milestone as a starting point for an era of good will and understanding. Let us be loyal to those in power. If their actions are such that the alumni as a group do not believe to be good for the Osteopathic Profession, let us proceed in an orderly manner, and in a proper way replace any such individual with one in whom the organization has faith. This, fellow alumni, is the sensible, constructive and proper way to succeed.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF P. C. O.! The point of dedication by all of us to finer Osteopathic Physicians, closer and better College. Alumni relations and the resultant betterment of our profession. Let this be our pledge!

JOSEPH C. SNYDER, D.O.,
President, Alumni Association.

Bryde Memorial Fund

Recent contributors to fund in memory of the late Harold T. Bryde, '36 alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy:

- Beverly B. Courtright, Earl Road, Vestal, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Brenner, 64 Pendelton Pl., New Brighton, Staten I., N. Y.
Miss G. Bordon, 55 Addison Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
Miss Mary Watson, 308 East 89th St., New York, N. Y.
Dr. Charles Turtz, 65 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.
Clara B. Merrick, 44 Holly Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Dr. Vincent Keber, 104 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. Talbot O. Freeman, 103 East 86th St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. H. A. Stetler, Satterlee, Warfield and Stephens, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Mr. H. I. Stetler, 84 Bank Street, New York, N. Y.
Mr. George McNeil, 4640 Richardson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Miss Jean Pincack, 321 East 18th St., New York, N. Y.
W. J. Winselman, 8 Bauview Terrace, Manhasset, L. I.
Mrs. Jean Port, 273 East 60th St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. Arthur Winkler, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Alfred Schwarzenbach, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Draper, 66 East 79th St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Voigt, 222 East 96th St., New York, N. Y.
T. R. Vance, 4901 Spruce St., Phila. 39, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gaston, 255-49 Upland R., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Mr. Alfred C. Smith, 11124 McKinney, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Arthur P. Smith, 95 Florence, Highland Park, Mich.
Mrs. John S. Wise, 785 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Donald Thorburn, 77 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Daisy Fletcher, Hotel Algonquin, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Edward D. Bryde, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. Edward F. Grouse, 1240 East 23rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. E. E. Finn, 1247 Broad St., Station Bldg., 1617 Pennsylvania Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Harold S. Corbin, 115 W. 16th St., New York, N. Y.
Miss Freda Bartels, 31 West 85th Street, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Marion Huxley, 3191 Rochambeau Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna E. Lauterbach, 220 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mr. Chas. Triller, 109 E. 35th Street, New York, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. John Spooner, Hotel Midway, 100th Street, New York, N. Y.

CLASS OF '46? Then Read This

Dear Classmates:

Greetings and salutations again. Monday, January 24th, 1949, Founder's Day was celebrated at our College, fifty years and fifty-eight classes ago the College was founded, fifty years which saw a completely different mode of life developed in the United States. Fifty years ago there were no radios, no aeroplanes, no television, no atomic bombs, few autos, little electric light, no electric refrigerators, BUT there *was* P.C.O. and there *was* Osteopathy. In fact, Osteopathy was then twenty-five years old. Surely we are growing up, we can take our place as being well established among the things which have made this old world a better place to live and work in.

The early pioneers in Osteopathy were pioneers in its most fundamental sense, they battled and worked for a new idea and inch by inch they built up their ideas into accomplished facts, their thoughts into action and their plans into institutions. Two reasons account for the success of their efforts, first, the fundamentals on which they founded Osteopathy were sound, and second, they were willing to put time, effort and money into the thing in which they believed, thereby laying the foundation for the profession which we have today.

In reading current literature it is amazing how the best medical minds are saying things which were to be found fifty years ago in the thinking of osteopathic pioneers. If you keep in the back of your mind a clear outline of the Osteopathic concept you will see that not only is Osteopathy getting older, but its basic concept is as modern as tomorrow.

Your position today is as secure as it is because of the efforts of the early workers in Osteopathy and in accepting the advantage given you by them, you are obligated to future classes to work and contribute in your support of your college, your hospitals and your organizations, county, state or national. Considered from a purely selfish standpoint it is good business to keep your institutions sound, because your own professional standing is based on the organizations behind you.

All of the above brings us to the fact that our last note for \$7.50 was due and payable on January 1, 1949, while the thought is still fresh in your mind won't you please get your check in the mail to Mr. Schacterle? In addition to the above, do everything in your power for the O.P.F. fund and get your respective shoulders to the wheel behind the hospitals with which you are associated, become active in your county, state and national associations, you need their support and they need yours.

Now I come to the point where I open my file on correspondence from the class, the file doesn't seem to be as heavy as last year. I hope that means that you are busy. ADAMS — Seen flitting in and out of O.H.P. occasionally looking as dapper as ever. ALLOY — looking very prosperous, located in Phila. ALPER — seen around the clinic, just opened new offices in So. Phila. AMADIO — haven't seen or heard from lately. AUSTIN — located in Los Angeles and loves it. BALDWIN — doing well in Dallas, Texas. BARSKY — looking well,



DEAN OF THE COLLEGE WELCOMES 50th ANNIVERSARY AUDIENCE

Dr. Otterbein Dressler, Dean of the College, delivers address of welcome at student convocation marking the completion of half a century of progress by the College. In the background are, left to right: Dr. H. Willard Sterrett, chairman of the observance; Dr. George W. Riley, principal speaker, and the Rev. Col. C. B. du Bell, College Chaplain.

doing fine. BELL — haven't heard a word. BERBERIAN — just got a new Cadillac. BERGER — gets around to staff meetings occasionally. BIENENSTOCK — haven't heard from. BRIGLIA — comes to staff and district meetings. BONTEMPO — married last July. CAPISTA — still argues with Briglia and DeCaro. CIPOLLA — heard he went back to finish his internship. DeCARO — see Capista. DePALMA — still wowing them in Roselle Park. DISINGER — now in Shaker Heights, Ohio. ELSTON — lost his wife in tragic auto accident. ENI — last year resident at P.C.O. SPADA — in Novinger, Mo. ELLIOT (Chet Epstein) — in New York doing fine. FALCONE — surgical resident at Detroit. FARANCZ — doing fine in N. Y. City. FINKEL — a proud papa. FINKELSTEIN — in Florida. FRIEDMANN — getting surgical training. GALLO — doing well in Norristown, Pa. GAMS — taking anaesthesiology at D.O.H. GORDON — doing very nicely in Chester, Pa. HELEOTIS — resident in orthopedic surgery at Detroit. JAFFE — has dropped in several times, trying to decide between practice in Calif. or Penna. MAX KAMEN — medico legal consultant in N. Y. BOB KAMEN — proud papa of a 7-lb., 10-oz. son last June. KIRSH — another proud papa (a girl). M. KNIASER and SAM — keeping busy in Phila. KONELL — in Inglewood, Calif. I believe KREMER recently opened in Germantown. KRIEGER — another child, a boy this time, studying anaesthesiology. KROSHINSKY — haven't heard any news lately. KRYLOWICZ — in York, Pa. LAVERY — going to town here in Phila. LIEBSON — no news lately. LEVYN — no recent report. LUCKS — 14 room offices in N. Y., heading for the upper income brackets. MAGRILL — no information

lately. MANGOLD — no recent information. MARON — doing nicely in Asbury Park, N. J. MISCHENKO — no news lately. MORRIS — no recent information. NEIFIELD — no mail from Marty lately. NEMEROF — busy breaking in his new X-ray. OVADIA — among the missing in the mail bag. PISCOTTO — dropped in at the college recently. POLAN — haven't heard lately. POPPE — moved to Ardmore. ROEDDELL — busy I hear. RUSCH — writes the newsiest letter of the entire class. SCHREIBER — doing well according to his brother in college. SHLANTA — married her hometown sweetheart last summer. SHAPIRO — no news recently. SHOW — surgical resident at Lancaster, Pa. SIMON — two offices and doing very well. TRAVEN — resident at Metropolitan Hospital. WEINGRAD — sports a new Hudson around town. WEYMAN — in Burbank, Calif. YOCUM — no recent news. YOUNG — will finish in surgery this year at P.C.O. ZELLIS — haven't heard from.

As for myself, I'm doing all right, have installed X-ray, doing postural work, etc. I still teach at the college and dabble a bit in organizational politics. Between these things and my family I am kept busy.

There have been several suggestions about a dinner for the class, how many of you would attend? When should we have it? If 25% of the class are seriously interested, I'll begin work on some plans. Let's hear from you.

As a closing thought, send your checks in to Mr. Schacterle, and try to get your account up-to-date.

With the most sincere good wishes, I am,

Osteopathically yours,

CLYDE S. SAYLOR, P.C.O., '46.

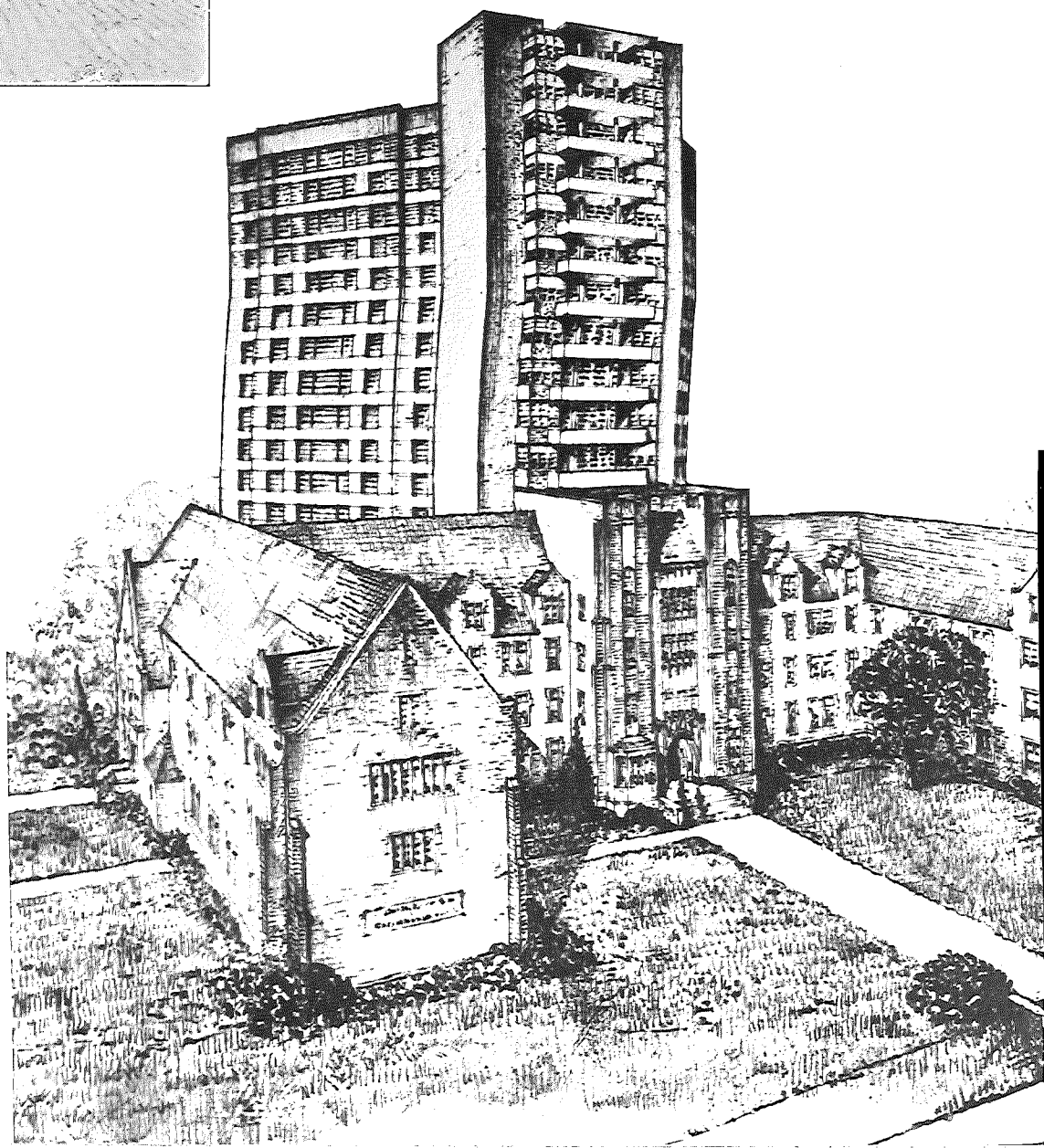


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TWO WEEKS
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....., D.O.

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GRADUATE OF, 19

CLIP AND MAIL TO DEAN OF COLLEGE